
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE ALMSHOUSE,

AT TEWKSBURY.

OCTOBER, 1859.

BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1859.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency N. P. BANKS, Governor, and the Honorable Council.

The Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, beg leave herewith to present their Sixth Annual Report.

At no period since the establishment of the institution, have its affairs been in a more prosperous and satisfactory condition. A systematic course of culture and improvement of the farm, pursued from the beginning, has been persistently carried forward the past year, promising ample remuneration in an increased amount of the fruits of the earth. The chief executive officers of the institution, the Superintendent and Matron, have been indefatigable in the discharge of their responsible duties, and all their disbursements of the public money have, in our judgment, been economically made, and with a constant regard to the absolute wants of the house. The inmates who are able to work have been made to work, and each according to his strength and ability, while the sick and infirm have been duly and kindly cared for.

Many minor improvements, having reference to convenience and orderly arrangement in the surroundings of the house, have been made by our own help, and without any outlay of money. Other improvements of a more important character, but coming within the spirit of the 177th chapter of the Acts

of 1859, have been effected. These we deem worthy of mention in this connection. The want of a full and ample supply of water, for all seasons of the year, has been felt to be a serious evil, and one that is inherent in the locality. There is no near and unfailing resource that can conveniently be made available. It has been attempted to remedy the evil by multiplying the number of wells on the premises. Nevertheless, there has been no year, we believe, when it has not been found necessary, at its dryest season, to transport this essential element from a distance, for a part, at least, of each day's supply. During the last summer, two yoke of oxen and five men were employed in this service, for an entire month, and the house was necessarily often left without the means on hand of extinguishing fire, if it had broken out. To meet this exigency, in some degree, we have provided cisterns, built of concrete, of a capacity of over 16,000 gallons, to be filled from the roof of the main structure, at an expense of \$305.90.

In view of danger from fire, and the appalling horrors that, in all human probability, would result from a conflagration, we have deemed it an imperative duty to provide still further securities in this direction. Being already furnished with an entire steam apparatus, we have caused to be procured and set up a double acting force pump, together with 500 feet of hose, by means of which water can be conducted to any part of the building. These, with the necessary expense of setting, amounted to \$450.

After heating the house in all needful parts, and supplying, also, the steam required for culinary and washing purposes, there was still found an excess running to waste. We have rendered this surplus available for propelling a small grist mill, and have therein made a very appreciable saving, at a cost of \$332.33.

In an institution like this, where so many of the inmates are infants and children of tender years, the article of milk is an important, and, as the detail of our expenditures will show, a costly item. With the design and hope of economizing in this particular, it was deemed expedient to furnish the house, in part, at least, from our own cows, and hence arose the necessity of several alterations in the arrangements of the barn, some of them, however, being desirable on other grounds. The work

was done, by our own help, at an expense of \$350 for lumber. About twenty cows have been kept since the spring, but inasmuch as the most expensive part of the year is yet to come, we deem it premature to attempt a statement of the result of the experiment.

Other expenditures have been considered needful for the health and comfort of the officers and inmates of the house, and also for the safer keeping of the property of the State. Under this head may be named the relaying of decayed drains, originally constructed of perishable materials, by permanent ones of concrete, a change in the structure and location of some of the out buildings, and fitting up others for the storage of carts, wagons and agricultural implements, for coal houses, &c., amounting in all to \$456.10.

We beg leave to call your special attention to the very satisfactory report of the Resident Physician, herewith submitted, as to the state of his department. We make this call the more earnestly, from the fact that utterance has been given to most exaggerated statements, touching the sanitary condition of these institutions, that if not contradicted might work an unjust prejudice against them. Every one who has taken the pains to inform himself in regard to the State almshouses, knows that however some innocent persons, made poor through the force of circumstances beyond their control,—some women left with families of little children,—some honest and worthy, on whom disease has laid a heavy hand, have sought refuge therein, the great majority of the adult parties consists of the victims of intemperance and debauchery. All ages, from the poor motherless child of two days to the octogenarian paralytic, are here sheltered. All forms and types of disease are here illustrated. It appears that there have been in the house, the past year, 3,026 persons, and there have been 162 deaths,—a trifle over five per cent.,—and it appears, also, from a careful examination of the records, that of the 162 who died, 101 entered the house sick with the disease that terminated their lives. So far, then, from this statement of facts furnishing just occasion of reproach against the institution, it speaks volumes in favor of the judicious management of the hospital, and the great regard had to cleanliness, ventilation and diet. If these same three thousand persons had been left to such chance relief as they

might have found outside the almshouse, or if they had been cared for as they would have been before the existence of the State almshouses, does any one believe a better result would have followed?

As State pauperism itself assumes its gigantic proportions chiefly from the fact that it is concentrated mainly at three or four points in the Commonwealth, when in truth there is no more of it than while it was scattered broadcast over the State, so an aggregate of deaths that appears formidable when viewed from a single stand point, would neither be a subject of notice or remark if distributed through all the cities and towns from whence the paupers originally came.

In the last Annual Report we called the attention of your excellency to the necessity of further accommodations for insane and demented men, a class we are constantly receiving. It is the policy of the Commonwealth to support this description of paupers in the State almshouses, otherwise they would fill up the insane hospitals. They can as well be cared for here as there, and at less expense to the State. To do this, however, some further accommodations are required. We feel bound to recommend, as we have heretofore, that the present school-room be appropriated for the hopelessly insane and demented. It is injurious to them, as well as to the sane inmates, to be promiscuously mingled together. If any of them, as often happens, require personal restraint, there is no way of applying it without a resort to the cells, which are designed as places of discipline and punishment of offenders. To effect this improvement, it will be necessary to erect an inexpensive structure for chapel and school purposes.

We beg leave to call your attention to the full and satisfactory report of the Superintendent of the institution, giving in detail all the important statistics relating thereto. Especially we ask your favorable consideration of his suggestion of the importance of a new barn. His experience has dictated the necessity of the improvement.

The schools are now in a flourishing condition, the teachers exhibiting a commendable zeal and diligence in the discharge of their duties.

Permanent places have been found the past year for sixty-nine minors, male and female. The Chaplain's report is herewith presented.

We also submit, in a table annexed, the statement required by the one hundred and seventy-seventh chapter of the Acts of 1859.

In justice to the subordinate officers of the institution we bear our testimony to the general fidelity with which they have filled their several trusts.

E. HUNTINGTON,
GEO. FOSTER,
DANA HOLDEN,

Inspectors,

Agreeable to the statute of this Commonwealth, the following table is presented :

Live stock on farm,	\$3,709 12
Produce of farm on hand,	3,394 09
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,918 79
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	3,911 48
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	5,992 30
Other furniture in inmates' department,	1,384 50
Personal property of State in Supt's department,	1,655 52
Ready made clothing,	1,784 94
Dry goods,	833 38
Provisions and groceries,	1,749 14
Drugs and medicines,	395 00
Fuel,	2,857 75
Library,	145 00
Miscellaneous,	828 87
	<hr/>
	\$30,559 88

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Hon. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, GEORGE FOSTER, and DANA HOLDEN, Esqs., Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following statements of the expenses and condition of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1859, together with the accompanying remarks.

Estimated amount of Produce raised on the Farm.

500	bushels of	Corn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$500 00
1,500	"	Potatoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	750 00
24	"	Rye,	.	.	.	.	.	.	24 00
40	"	Peas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
25	"	Beans,	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
25	"	Tomatoes,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18 75
30	"	Cucumbers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22 50
150	"	Onions,	.	.	.	.	.	.	112 50
1	ton of	Melons,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 00
20	"	Carrots,	.	.	.	.	.	.	160 00
40	"	Turnips,	.	.	.	.	.	.	320 00
13	"	English hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	234 00
3	"	Run hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
1	"	Straw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
3	"	Squash,	.	.	.	.	.	.	120 00
3	"	Pumpkins,	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00
8,000	heads of	Cabbages,	.	.	.	.	.	.	320 00
112½	cords of	Wood,	.	.	.	.	.	.	393 75
6,048	feet of	Lumber,	.	.	.	.	.	.	90 72
		Pork and Veal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,090 74
48,155¼	quarts of	Milk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	775 75

\$5,127 71

There has been paid, as follows, for

SALARIES.

Inspectors.

Elisha Huntington, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	\$100 00	
Expenses,	46 20	
	<hr/>	\$146 20
George Foster, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	\$100 00	
Expenses,	44 96	
	<hr/>	144 96
Dana Holden, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	\$100 00	
Expenses,	44 60	
	<hr/>	144 60
Total, Inspectors,		<hr/> \$435 76

Officers.

Thomas J. Marsh and wife, Superintendent and Matron, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	\$1,500 00
Jonathan Brown, Physician, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	800 00
E. Huntington, Consulting Physician, from July 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	125 00
G. G. Bumpus and wife, assistants, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	450 00
J. M. Burt, Chaplain, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	400 00
T. P. Bartlett and wife, watchman and laundress, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	400 00
John R. Smith, shoemaker, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	312 00
W. W. Abbott, engineer, from October 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858,	75 00
Lemuel Farnum, engineer, from January 1 to September 30, 1859,	225 00
David Bickford, farmer, from October 1, 1858, to March 31, 1859,	150 00
James Poor, farmer, from March 28 to Sept. 30, 1859,	154 00
W. H. W. Hinds, clerk, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	270 00
Luman F. Brown, teamster, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859,	240 00
Charles H. Waterhouse, cook, from October 1, 1858, to February 28, 1859,	100 00
G. G. Jones, cook, from March 28 to Sept. 30, 1859,	122 67

John A. Nute, assistant-farmer, from October 1, 1858, to May 1, 1859,	\$140 00	
Horace P. Holt, assistant-farmer, from April 25 to September 30, 1859,	103 33	
James R. Bailey, in charge of boys, from October 1, 1858, to March 31, 1859,	120 00	
Isaac H. Page, in charge of boys, from April 1 to September 30, 1859,	120 00	
Clara Nutting, nurse, from October 1, 1858, to May 25, 1859,	166 28	
Nancy Foster, nurse, from May 5 to Sept. 30, 1859, .	75 86	
Mary Barber, teacher, from October 1, 1858, to Sep- tember, 30, 1859,	156 00	
Delia M. Hussey, teacher, from October 1, 1858, to July 30, 1859,	130 00	
Isabella Holden, teacher, from August 28 to September 30, 1859,	13 71	
Hannah G. Kimball, seamstress, from August 22 to September 30, 1859,	16 71	
Abby F. Clark, seamstress, from October 1, 1858, to July 31, 1859,	129 00	
Almira C. Wetherbee, cook, from October 1 to Decem- ber 31, 1859,	39 00	
Mary J. Anderson, cook, from July 24 to September 30, 1859,	29 14	
Susan M. Banks, laundress, from June 27 to Septem- ber 30, 1859,	40 71	
Sundry persons,	48 50	
Total for Officers,	<hr/>	\$6,651 91
Total paid out for Inspectors and Officers, .		\$7,087 67
Flour,	\$6,796 00	
Meats and provisions,	5,676 16	
West India goods,	4,316 00	
Dry goods,	2,822 67	
Improvements,	2,927 53	
Milk,	2,208 97	
Stock,	1,915 00	
Grain,	1,785 90	
Freight,	*1,696 49	
Coal and wood,	1,652 65	
Hay, straw and pasturage,	1,280 49	
Potatoes and beans,	1,155 88	
Shoe stock,	1,155 32	
Soap and soap stock,	961 78	

* Of this amount \$1,069.12 was paid for the transportation of 478½ tons of coal from Rondout, New York, to the almshouse.

Butter, cheese and eggs,	\$903 75
Repairs,	801 32
Lumber,	320 94
Crackers and buns,	766 19
Fresh and salt fish,	756 21
Transportation of passengers,	566 48
Paints, oil and glass,	433 66
Medicines and surgical apparatus,	431 34
Hardware,	394 18
Furniture,	375 12
Wooden ware, brooms and brushes,	239 54
Hats and caps,	231 31
Smith work,	313 65
Agricultural tools and seeds,	181 77
Crockery,	150 38
School books and stationery,	108 65
Guano, ashes and plaster,	86 91
Tin ware,	71 20
Sand,	64 00
Lime and cement,	56 34
Library,	50 00
Postage,	39 98
Hops,	22 84
Spectacles,	18 00
Miscellaneous,	66 62
	<hr/> \$43,801 22
Total amount paid out,	50,888 89
Articles on hand October 1, 1858,	11,792 50
	<hr/> \$62,681 39

From this should be deducted for estimate of produce

on hand, as per Inventory of Inspectors,	\$3,394 09
W. I. goods and provisions,	1,749 14
Wood and coal,	2,857 75
Ready made clothing,	1,784 94
Dry goods,	833 38
Medicines and surgical apparatus,	395 00
Live stock on farm,	3,709 12
Farming utensils, carriages and harnesses,	1,918 79
Miscellaneous,	828 87
Cash received for board, and articles sold,	1,751 83
Improvements,	2,927 53
Transportation of paupers,	566 48
Bills paid, reported unpaid last year,	994 24
Furniture for Superintendent's department,	375 12
	<hr/> 24,086 28

Making the net sum for the support of inmates, \$38,594 61

Being \$49.54 for each pauper one year, or 95 cents per week.

Number in the house at the commencement of the year, 822

Admitted during the year, 2,204

Of this number there were admitted from

Boston,	978
Lowell,	304
Tewksbury,	161
Salem,	76
Lawrence,	71
Charlestown,	56
Cambridge,	50
Newburyport,	27
Lynn and Chelsea, 25 each,	50
Andover,	22
Somerville,	17
Waltham,	16
Haverhill,	13
Gloucester,	11
Winchester,	10
Newton,	9
Hospital at Worcester, and S. Danvers, 8 each,	16
Shirley and Westford, 7 each,	14
House of correction, E. Cambridge and Medford, 6 each,	12
Acton, Billerica, Malden, North Andover and Danvers, 5 each,	25
Boxford, Carlisle, Georgetown, Lexington, Middleton, S. almshouse, Monson, 4 each,	24
Brighton, Chelmsford, Dracut, Framingham, Melrose, Reading, Stoneham and Tyngsborough, 3 each,	24
Hopkinton, Marlborough, Methuen, Marblehead, Natick, Pepperell, Wenham, Wilmington and West Cambridge, 2 each,	18
Amesbury, Burlington, Groton, Lincoln, N. Reading, Palmer, State Industrial School, Lancaster, Topsfield, Stowe, Watertown and Woburn, 1 each,	11
Born in house,	58
Transient,	131
Total,	— 2,204

The following table will show the number admitted each month, age when admitted, and sex :

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 10.	Between 10 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Between 60 and 70.	Between 70 and 80.	Over 80.
October, . .	227	134	93	79	20	45	38	16	19	7	2	1
November, .	287	186	101	51	38	65	65	35	14	17	2	—
December, .	224	157	67	40	25	55	44	35	18	4	2	1
January, . .	178	126	52	32	24	49	34	23	10	4	1	1
February, .	120	80	40	16	20	32	19	20	9	1	3	—
March, . .	154	86	68	40	18	43	25	17	6	3	2	—
April, . . .	128	68	60	33	14	30	16	21	9	3	1	1
May, . . .	186	102	84	50	10	51	24	15	17	15	3	1
June, . . .	143	80	63	39	19	23	25	18	8	6	2	3
July, . . .	169	89	80	48	23	30	31	12	11	9	4	1
August, . .	162	87	75	49	14	35	24	14	13	8	5	—
September, .	226	131	95	66	26	47	41	25	10	6	4	1
Totals, . .	2,204	1,326	878	543	251	505	386	251	144	83	31	10

Of the foregoing number there were born in

Ireland,	967
Massachusetts, (mostly of foreign parents,) .	584
England,	176
British Provinces,	107
Scotland,	71
Maine,	69
New Hampshire,	51
New York,	32
Germany,	21
Vermont,	19
Rhode Island,	16
Pennsylvania,	13
France and Connecticut, 9 each,	18

Virginia,	5
All other States,	20
At sea,	4
Western Islands and Italy, 3 each,	6
Wales and Sweden, 2 each,	4
Africa, Spain, Switzerland and W. I., 1 each,	4
Unknown,	17
<hr/>	
Total,	2,204

Deaths,	162
Births, (including stillborn,)	65
Average number,	779
Present number,	635

I wish to call your attention to the urgent need we have for enlarged storage accommodations. I would recommend that an additional barn be built, say, sixty by forty feet, with twenty feet posts, under the whole of which there should be a cellar suitable for the storage of vegetables raised upon the farm. The cellar I could have dug and stoned by the inmates during the winter. The expense for lumber, slating, &c., would probably not exceed eight hundred dollars. Should the above meet your approval, I respectfully request you to ask the legislature for a sum sufficient to enable me to build such barn.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you for the uniform kindness and support which I have received at your hands during the year.

THOS. J. MARSH, *Superintendent.*

TEWKSBURY, October 1, 1859.

DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS in account with THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent. CR.

1858.	To cash paid for supplies, . . .	1858.	By cash received of State Treasurer, . . .		\$3,979 24
Oct.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Oct.	By cash received of State Treasurer, . . .		3,741 61
Nov.		Nov.	cash received of State Treasurer, . . .	\$9,948 74	
Dec.	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	Dec.	cash received for articles sold, and board, . . .	558 24	10,506 98
	cash paid for salaries of Inspectors, (not on schedule,) . . .		cash received from State Treasurer, (not on schedule,) . . .		121 65
1859.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	1859.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		1,861 96
Jan.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Jan.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		2,935 37
Feb.	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	Feb.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		4,684 50
Mar.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Mar.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		4,262 73
April,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	April,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		1,370 30
May,	cash paid for supplies, &c., . . .	May,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		3,569 12
June,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	June,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		4,672 24
July,	cash paid for supplies, . . .	July,	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .	5,857 07	2,132 03
Aug.		Aug.	cash received from State Treasurer, . . .		
Sept.	cash paid for supplies, . . .	Sept.	cash received for articles sold, and board, . . .	1,193 59	7,050 66
					<u>\$50,888 39</u>

THOMAS J. MARSH, Superintendent.

This is to certify that we have examined the above accounts of Thomas J. Marsh with the Commonwealth, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched.

E. HUNTINGTON, }
 GEORGE FOSTER, } Inspectors.
 DANA HOLDEN, }

, PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :

GENTLEMEN,—The time having arrived to prepare the Sixth Annual Report of the hospital department of this institution, I cheerfully comply, and present the following, with the accompanying tables.

The house, in the main, has been healthy during the past year. We have had nothing like an epidemic, unless the few cases of purulent ophthalmia, last winter, might be so termed. The children, particularly during the summer months, have had less than the heretofore average amount of sickness. The small number of cases of severe disease, occurring among the permanent inmates of the house during the year, has given prominence to the fact, that a large proportion of our patients have been brought to the almshouse while sick. From the nature of the case it is to be expected that, as a last resort, the poor with broken down constitutions and incurable diseases, will be sent to the almshouse.

Very many of our fatal cases can be traced directly to a course of excessive dissipation and debauchery. Many of our *motherless infants*, as was shown last year, die. Idiotic and scrofulous children are sent here to linger out the remnant of a miserable existence. The length of time fatal cases remain in the institution before death occurs, varies in different patients. Some have died on the way to the house, others on the day of admission, and others remain sick for days, and some for months. During the past year, nine have died within three days of their admission ; fourteen, between three and ten days ; twenty-nine, between ten and thirty-days ; thirty-four, between thirty and sixty days ; and seventy-six were inmates over two months at the time of death. These numbers include those who were

taken sick in the house, as well as those who were sent in diseased.

In this connection, the question of the proper time to remove sick persons to the almshouse, may be referred to. It is sometimes a serious question to the patient, and errors in judgment undoubtedly happen to the injury of the sick. Some of our patients, with chronic diseases, are benefited by the change ; others are not affected at all, bearing the fatigue of removal without complaint or seeming disturbance ; others again are more or less injured. These remarks are made in consequence of observing, occasionally, a case of the latter class. Of these cases, the past year, I will mention two, both of which were removed to the almshouse during the sickest stage of typhoid fever. The first was a woman, thirty years of age. She had been sick two weeks, and was moved in a carriage about twelve miles, and died in four days after admission. The second was a servant girl, nineteen years of age. She, also, had been sick two weeks, and was moved in the cars about thirty miles, and died in twelve days from the time of admission. The error in these cases was, I think, in the time selected for the removal. Had they been sent at the outset of the disease, or had they remained where they were, until convalescence was fairly established, no injury, in all probability, would have followed.

The plan of the tables annexed, and numbered one, two, and three, is the same as last year. From these, it will be seen, that the whole number of cases of sickness has been thirteen hundred and twenty-seven ; the number of deaths, one hundred and sixty-two ; and of births, sixty-five. The average number on the sick list, during the year, has been one hundred and forty-eight ; of men, fifty-six ; of women, forty ; of children, fifty-two.

I return my sincere thanks to those officers who have assisted me in this department ; also, to the Superintendent and Matron, having received from them uniform coöperation and kindness.

Allow me here to express to you my gratitude for the continuation of that good feeling which has so long existed.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Physician.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1, 1859.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the principal Diseases.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Anæmia,	8	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	1
Debility,	57	5	3	9	6	3	7	6	7	2	1	3	—
Dropsy,	9	—	4	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
Intemperance,	57	3	1	—	—	2	6	6	5	1	6	12	8
Lead Poison,	5	1	3	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Marasmus,	18	1	3	1	6	2	3	4	9	—	2	—	—
Puerperal,	63	5	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	7	1
Rheumatism,	16	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	4	3	6	—	5
<i>Alimentary Canal, Diseases of—</i>													
Cancerum Oris,	36	2	4	1	3	5	6	2	3	5	—	5	—
Cholera Infantum,	10	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
Cholera Morbus,	16	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—
Diarrhœa,	44	7	4	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	3	11	4
Dysentery,	9	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Irritation of Stomach,	44	3	3	5	3	1	5	7	3	8	3	3	—
Other Diseases of Alimentary Canal,													
Fever, Ephemeral,	12	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	3
Intermittent,	57	3	13	6	5	6	4	7	2	2	3	3	—
Typhoid,	8	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
	16	2	3	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
<i>Nervous Centres, Diseases of—</i>													
Delirium Tremens,	30	1	—	5	2	2	3	—	4	3	5	4	1
Hydrocephalus,	10	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	1	—
Hysteria,	8	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Palsy,	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous Centres,	19	2	3	4	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia,	169	7	25	23	18	11	10	20	4	4	15	23	9
“ Purulent,	42	—	—	15	8	3	4	—	—	2	2	3	5
<i>Respiratory Organs, Diseases of—</i>													
Influenza,	51	1	11	6	11	11	5	1	2	1	—	1	1
Phthisis,	77	5	2	5	10	7	7	8	6	11	2	7	7
Pleurisy,	11	2	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia,	25	2	4	4	5	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pertussis,	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs,	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Skin, Diseases of—</i>													
Erysipelas,	12	1	2	—	1	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Roseola,	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—
Tinea Capitis,	25	3	5	1	6	1	2	1	2	2	2	—	—
Scabies,	22	—	3	1	2	5	2	4	1	—	1	2	2
Varicella,	9	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Skin,	11	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2

Surgical Diseases—		23	2	4	—	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
Abscess, . . . . .	.	23	2	4	—	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	1
“ Mammary, . . . . .	.	9	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—
Burns, Bruises, Sprains, &c.,	.	23	—	3	5	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	1
Cancer, . . . . .	.	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fracture of Clavicle, . . . . .	.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ Femur, . . . . .	.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture of Radius, . . . . .	.	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frost Bite, . . . . .	.	9	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, . . . . .	.	37	4	6	4	4	1	3	3	3	4	1	—
Other Surgical Diseases, . . . . .	.	21	—	1	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	2
<i>Urino-genital Organs, Diseases of—</i>													
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	.	18	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	4	—
Syphilis, . . . . .	.	62	6	8	5	4	6	4	4	6	3	3	4
“ Secondary, . . . . .	.	30	—	3	1	2	3	4	4	2	5	4	1
Other Diseases of Urino-genital Organs, . . . . .	.	21	2	1	2	2	1	5	3	1	—	1	2
Other Diseases, (miscellaneous,) . . . . .	.	30	—	—	4	3	2	1	6	3	4	1	4
Totals, . . . . .	.	1,327	81	142	132	149	111	110	102	99	102	127	85

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the Causes of Death, the Whole Number, the Sex, the Month and the Ages of those who have died in the State Alms-house, Tewksbury, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859.

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.																											
				October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Under 1 year.	From 1 to 2.	From 2 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	From 60 to 70.	From 70 to 80.	From 80 to 90.	From 90 to 100.	Over 100.	
Abscess of Kidney,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lumbar,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Psoas, .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Anæmia, .	5	2	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aneurism of Aorta,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apoplexy, .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brain, Softening of,	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cancer, .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carditis, Rheumatic,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Caries of Femur, .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cholera Infantum,	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congestion of Lungs,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Consumption, .	40	31	9	2	3	5	1	5	6	3	2	3	3	2	5	-	4	13	2	11	6	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Convulsions, .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croup, .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debility, Infantile,	26	15	11	-	5	2	1	-	2	4	2	2	-	4	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Senile, .	8	7	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Dentition, .	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delirium Tremens,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhœa, .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, .	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 3,

Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, during each Month, from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, with the Sex, Twins, Stillborn, and the Birthplace of the Mothers; with a Recapitulation.

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Twins.	Stillborn.	Birthplace of Mothers.				
						Ireland.	United States.	British Prov.	England.	Other Countries.
October,	5	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—
November,	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
December,	4	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
January,	6	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
February,	4	—	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
March,	3	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
April,	4	3	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—
May,	9	3	6	—	—	4	2	1	1	1
June,	8	3	5	—	1	5	2	—	—	1
July,	6	1	5	—	2	5	1	—	—	—
August,	7	3	4	—	—	2	2	1	2	—
September,	6	4	2	2	1	3	1	—	1	—
Totals,	65	28	37	4	7	38	12	6	4	3
RECAPITULATION.										
Births from May 1, to Dec. 1, 1854, .	62	35	27	2	5	51	6	1	1	2
Dec. 1, '54, to Dec. 1, '55,	105	53	52	4	10	73	12	10	4	4
Dec. 1, '55, to Dec. 1, '56,	80	41	39	6	7	62	4	7	2	2
Dec. 1, '56, to Oct. 1, '57,	51	25	26	2	7	36	6	4	3	1
Oct. 1, '57, to Oct. 1, '58,	97	48	49	—	9	77	9	3	2	6
Whole number since the opening of the Institution,	460	230	230	18	45	337	49	31	16	18

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, Tewksbury :

GENTLEMEN,—A merciful Providence has brought us through the vicissitudes of another year, and although facts will not justify a report made up of glowing descriptions of spiritual and moral conquests over innate depravity and actual transgression,—a report which would be extremely gratifying and cheering to every Christian and philanthropist,—still circumstances will allow the satisfaction of believing that labor has not been spent in vain, or strength for naught. Very little can be said in relation to immediate results ; and indeed the condition of a large portion of our inmates is such as to preclude an expectation of that kind ; though it must be confessed that Christian faith ought to rise in triumph when confronted by the most trying discouragements. It may be stated, however, that occasionally an interesting death-bed repentance is witnessed, and an apparently sincere promise of reformation from young men and women is received, but most of all, some of the children now and then give encouraging signs of improvement. Prospectively, however, there is much to cheer us. Faith and hope point to many children of misfortune, on whose plastic minds lessons of biblical instruction have been impressed in our institution that in the end will produce their legitimate results. In some, giving direction to the whole of future life ; in others, bringing about a sudden and thorough reformation, while madly treading the dangerous road of common immorality or high-handed wickedness, and in others resulting in reformation and salvation, when life's sun seemed destined to set in darkness.

The public services of the institution have been the same as in previous years, and have been well attended, subject also to the same inconveniences of limited chapel-room and ill-ventilation, as formerly, and to which reference was particularly made

in last year's report. In some respects the past year is marked by visible improvements, and the credit is mainly due our excellent Superintendent. Formerly none of the officers of the institution, except the Superintendent, were wont to attend constantly chapel services, but the number has increased until nearly all who are not otherwise engaged are among the regular attendants. Besides, formerly we were almost entirely dependent upon the children for singing, but in the course of the past year Captain Marsh, who is himself a good singer, has gathered up all the available singing talent among the officers into a choir, and, by weekly practice, has been successful in furnishing excellent singing for our public religious services.

The Sabbath school, of which I spoke encouragingly last year, has continued to be as interesting as formerly. We have had from 125 to 250 members, varying in proportion to the number of inmates in the institution, and from 15 to 20 teachers. Much credit is due Captain Marsh and several other officers, as also a number of young ladies of the Congregational church, for their constant attendance and valuable service in carrying forward the school.

The same teachers as formerly having in charge the week-day school, until the annual vacation in August, have met with varied success. Since the commencement of the present term, Miss Holden, taking the place of Miss Hussey, resigned, is making a very decided and important effort in the direction of wholesome discipline.

It is gratifying to me to record again the continuance of the evening religious service generally conducted by the Superintendent.

In conclusion, allow me to acknowledge your courtesy to me and your regard for the interests of the people under your inspection.

J. M. BURTT, *Chaplain.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY, Oct. 1, 1859.